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March 16, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

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You

will also be helping your local organization as 30 cents of the dollar for the subscription will go to its treasury

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the price of a balcony ticket to a play!!!

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York

March 16, 1918

Vol. II (New style) No. 16

Copyright, 1917, by
THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

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Make every day a SUGAR-SAVING DAY

Use FRUITS, VEGETABLES and POTATOES abundantly

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

March 16, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Drama in Great Britain's Suffrage Triumph

(*On January 10, 1918, the House of Lords defeated the Loreburn amendment to the Representation of the People Bill. That amendment would have deleted the bill of the Woman Suffrage Clause. It was downed by an almost two to one vote, thus revealing the strength of suffrage with the Lords. It was on February 6, 1918, that the final formalities were completed and suffrage went over the top in Great Britain.*)

WHEN the cabled news reached the United States that the House of Lords had passed the woman suffrage bill sent up by the House of Commons, details were entirely lacking. The belated facts, arriving by the slow process of war-time mail, are just at hand, and contain accounts of some dramatic and significant incidents.

The House of Commons had passed the bill last June by the enormous majority of 7 to 1, but just what the traditional House of Lords would do with it remained a question of speculation throughout the world for months. The debate, which covered three entire days, was opened by the presentation of an anti-suffrage petition signed by 87 peeresses, ladies who, possessing privilege, did not want rights. Several amendments designed to postpone and defeat the purposes of the bill were introduced, discussed, and voted down. The last and hardest fought was a proposal to submit the question to a referendum.

WHEN Lord Curzon, leader of the House of Lords and Lord President of the Council, and, incidentally, president of the association opposed to woman suffrage, arose to close the debate, the vast distinguished audience recognized that the crucial moment had come. For a time he voiced his opposition along the old well-known lines and repeated the familiar misgivings; then he launched into an appeal of passionate oratory, the tenor of which astounded both friend and foe. He and others had predicted that woman suffrage would give an impulse to Socialism, that it would add enormously to the strength of the labor party, that six million women would be so vast an addition to the electorate as to make cautious Britishers tremble, but it soon became evident that another terror far greater than any of these had struck fear into his soul.

IT will be remembered that a few years back the House of Commons gained the power to veto acts of the House of Lords and the effect upon the influence and status of the Lords, if further disciplined by the House of Commons, was in his mind. "You can cut this woman suffrage clause out of the bill," he said, "but if you think that after killing the clause you can save the bill I believe you to be mistaken. Nothing is more certain than that the House of Commons will return the bill to you with the clause reinserted. * * * Are you prepared to embark upon a conflict with a majority of 350 in the House of Commons, of whom nearly 150 belong to the party to which most of your Lordships also belong?" He declined to be responsible for such a catastrophe wherein the Lords were bound to be worsted, and announced his intention not to vote either way.

The anti-suffragists, in a lively tilt in the *Morning Post*, charged him with being a traitor to their cause and declared that he carried thirty votes with him. In reply he defended his position and retorted that even were that true it did not matter, since the majority was sixty.

THE vote was a remarkable victory for democracy. Mindful of the historic significance of the great day, the two men chosen as tellers on the suffrage side were Lord Grey and Lord Aberconway. Lord Grey is the descendant of the Earl Gray who carried the Reform Bill of 1832, which extended the vote to a large number of men, and Lord Aberconway is the son of a well-known and world-beloved suffrage pioneer, Mrs. MacLaren.

Within half an hour after the passage of the bill it received the royal assent. Even here, someone had given attention to

details, that the day might be as noteworthy as possible. Bills are usually sent to the King in a despatch box and promptly returned in the same manner, since, as all the world knows, the King's signature has become the merest form. Once it was different and kings used the veto power and impressed their dignity upon such events with elaborate ceremony, wherein brilliant costuming and rites, now long forgotten, were employed. For the woman suffrage bill, as a special recognition of the gratitude of the nation to the women for their marvelous war sacrifice and service, the ancient ceremony was invoked.

The women of Great Britain, freed by victory from their long, never-ceasing campaign of fifty years, suggest that January 10 shall be made a thanksgiving day on both sides of the ocean as the day which made all English-speaking women politically free. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Great Britain have all enfranchised their women. Alas, the Federal Suffrage Amendment is still languishing in the U. S. Senate.

C. C. C.

Ratification Rallies

IF the United States Senate doesn't look out some of the state Legislatures are going to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment before the Senate makes use of its opportunity to pass it. New York, for instance, is ready and waiting, determined to be first over the line. North Dakota is peevish because the amendment was not ready to hand on to its special Legislature this year. Montana has sent a hurry-up resolution to ask the Senate to take action. Telegrams from the governors of twelve suffrage states just before the House vote practically pledged that their states would be among the first to ratify the Federal Amendment.

For weeks suffrage organizations have been preparing for the ratification period. Every suffrage association which met last fall pledged itself to conduct an energetic campaign for the Federal Amendment. The tremendous enthusiasm caused by the House vote and the prospect of early victory in the Senate has been evident in the celebrations held in many states, in which Georgia, Texas, Alabama and other southern states have taken an active part. In Iowa each one of the eleven congressional districts held its special celebration in honor of the event, while practically every state has been represented by celebrations of enthusiastic suffragists.

"Advisory To"

SENATOR HELEN RING ROBINSON, in the March *Pictorial Review* adorns a tale with a moral that has already arrested the attention of every thinking woman in the United States. Briefly, the moral is this: The country is not using its woman power to the best advantage under its present policy of putting men in all the superior administrative positions that have to deal with the conservation of production and energy through women. Ever since the war began women who want to help the administration to the uttermost have been watching the working of this policy with a wry and anxious smile. It is an untenable policy, part of an old-time untenable attitude toward women on the part of men, who come slowly to the admission that women are to be entrusted with authoritative positions in government.

It is not here a question of what women want or don't want, of what is their due and of whether they are going to get it. It is a question of the utilization and conservation of a great agency, a great potency for the common good in war time. It may be true that men can function in woman's alleged sphere most effectively through women. It is equally true that women's initiative is much crippled by being brought up against men's authority in all the larger aspects of work undertaken.

When you stop to think of it, what is there to recommend the idea that if a man can get a woman to tell him what to tell other women to do efficiency is achieved?

The country's welfare demands the recognition of women in direct executive relation to the government's conservation services, not merely as auxiliary to or advisory to some man or body of men. And the sooner that recognition is established, the better. If women's advice is really in order, that is ours.

The Last Reserves

THOSE who treat as a mere war emergency measure the Ottawa Congress of women, lately called to consult with the war cabinet, will miss something deep down and significant. Its truest meaning came out in the words of Sir George E. Foster in his speech at the final session on March 2d. This is the strongest call yet heard from any man in any country for the co-operation of women with men in political life. It is not a surface expression of the country's need of its womanhood for running tractors and knitting socks. It is an acceptance of Mrs. Nellie McClung's phrase that women are needed in government for its very existence. "You must call upon the women to help," said Mrs. McClung. "They are the last reserves. We can't call the angels down."

And Sir George also sees women not only as the last reserves, but as a sure prop to that ideal democracy for which western nations are giving their life-blood.

"Consider yourselves no longer as women segregated from men as far as the Government is concerned. Don't form yourselves into a compact mass as womanhood. You are now diffused throughout the whole mass and are working from within," said Sir George to the women of Canada.

He went on to speak of men and women as "equal parts of the body politic," and added that he would hate to see women adopt the shibboleths and practices of the old parties. He called upon them for help in rooting out "that old and poisonous method of patronage."

In response to vigorous applause at this expression, he continued earnestly: "You'll not do it by clapping your hands. I tell you it's rooted deep down. It has been so long in our country and become so widespread that it will require all the energy women have, added to our determination, to entirely scotch it."

It was a complete surrender to the fact that the "problems of Canada are the problems of its women" as well as of its men.

Socialism in Heaven

WRITING to your great-grandmamas who went to school to him, my dears, one Charles F. Deems, president of the Female College of Greensboro, N. C., once took occasion to point out that "While it is proper that you should be mistress and another woman should be servant, while you are both together upon earth, remember that you will both soon stand before the throne of God where the only distinctions will lie in the larger or smaller development of the principle of holiness."

Woman, he told your great-grandmamas, my dears, "is cut off from the fields upon which men of ability and ambition distinguish themselves. She never appears in the Forum, never in the battle-rage. There can be no female Napoleon, no female Daniel Webster."

And he further warned your great-grandmamas, my dears, of the blight that dogged the woman who aspired to have a little sense by referring her to the effect of sense on those arbiters of her fate—the men:

Men, said he, my dears, "men may admire Mme. de Stael and Mary Somerville, but whatever tribute their abilities and learning may wring from the head, is given with a corresponding diminution of the more precious and spontaneous tribute of the heart."

And finally he offered your great-grandmamas, my dears, this last little lump of consolation:

"You will be called to suffer. This is woman's lot; the effects of woman's sin."

Primary Marriages

THE "secondary wife" with her "narrow gold wedding ring," recently advocated by a German writer; the leaflet, "Empty Cradles, a Soldier's Duty," distributed in millions in the German trenches, urging the soldiers to become "secondary" fathers for the sake of the Fatherland, have become notorious throughout the world. Meanwhile the Allies have not had to resort to such devices, nor has the "strong-minded woman," whom the war has developed, shunned matrimony. Far from it; she has become father and mother; she has become wife and "provider" at once. In England she has married in numbers never reached before. In 1915 the marriage rate in the United Kingdom, according to figures just published, was 19.4, or almost 3 per cent higher than the highest rate previously attained. Having married, the British woman has sent her husband to the front and taken his place in industry, to the number of a million and a quarter, at home.

Where Women Vote

AT the urgent invitation of the Kansas State Board of Health, which has already established a national reputation for its infant hygiene work, the Federal Children's Bureau has recently made a study of maternity and infant care in an agricultural county in that state. The name of the county is not given, but it was chosen as typical. The death rate found among babies is 40 per 1000 births, which is only half the lowest rate found in any of the cities studied by the bureau.

One Minute Talks for the F. S. A.

"OUR Connecticut senators are said to be opposed to the submission of the Amendment to the states. They might well recognize the change in sentiment, at least to the extent of voting to let the states pass upon the whole matter."—Bridgeport *Telegram*.

"IT doesn't pay in this life to be anti anything. Senators Brandegee and McLean should wake up. They are standing in the path of progress and neither they nor any other group has the power to stay it. They are setting their faces against one of the greatest moments the world has ever seen. The time has come when it is foolish to continue to prolong opposition merely for the sake of opposition."—Hartford *Post*.

"BUT there has been plenty of senatorial howling for sacrifice and labor by the women to further the nation's business.

"How can we consistently and conscientiously engage in bleeding and paying for more of equal rights and liberty in other nations, when our own nation is 'half free and half slave?'

"And isn't the hypocrisy of the thing emphasized by the fact that our highest legislative body has gone to sleep over the question of freedom or slavery?"—Detroit *Times*.

"THE President now favors a federal amendment making possible woman suffrage.

"The Lower House of Congress favors it.

"The National Committees of the leading political parties favor it.

"How now can the Senate oppose what has, in a sense, become a party measure of both Democrats and Republicans?"—Dallas, Tex., *Times-Herald*.

SPEAKING of votes for women, the Tulsa, Oklahoma, *Democrat* says that the politicians might as well rid their minds now of the belief that the women will forever remain docile in politics and vote as they are told. "They just naturally will not do anything of the kind." On the other hand the *Democrat* considers that women are going to rid the offices of some of the incompetent leeches, and that the chances are greatly in favor of improvement in government with women added to the electorate. "Mark it down now, the women are going to vote and they are going to make the world a better place to live in."

The Tulsa *Democrat* also finds some joyful exhilaration in the spectacle of eminent statesmen "who are now at work tearing their shirts for woman suffrage. They are so numerous that a brickbat thrown into a crowd would be sure to hit one of them. They have found, upon consulting their consciences and their natural desires that they want the ballot placed in the hands of women. Some have felt that way about it for years, but just neglected to mention it publicly. Others admit that they have very recently seen the light."

Suffrage In The Field

North Dakota

THE Votes for Women League of North Dakota has sent out a clarion call through the press, and in other ways, to the women of that state, urging them to be awake to their civic duty and vote at the spring elections. Partial suffrage was granted North Dakota women in 1917, and the spring elections offer the first opportunity to use the new privilege generally. On December 27, 1917, the women of Bismarck exercised their right of municipal suffrage for the first time.

"You have an opportunity to do your bit for democracy right at home in your own neighborhood, by voting at the spring election," is the message going from the League to the women of the towns and villages. "Women of North Dakota may now vote on all questions initiated at the township meetings, and for all village officers except Justice of the Peace. Do not forget your civic duty."

Suffrage as a war measure was advocated by the Council of National Defense of North Dakota at the state war conference held at Bismarck, February 26. The resolution passed by the Council, and wired to the Senators of North Dakota, read:

"Inasmuch as England has enfranchised her women as a war measure and inasmuch as a Federal Amendment for woman's suffrage is now before the United States, be it resolved that we urge our United States Senators to work for its passage."

New Jersey

THE newly elected Senator from New Jersey, David Baird, of Camden, had the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage brought to his attention when he called upon Governor Edge at Trenton on Monday. The Governor told him that if he were in the United States Senate he would vote for the measure, and added that in his opinion the time has come when popular sentiment favors the extension of suffrage rights to women.

"We are, of course, very much pleased that Governor Edge has come out in favor of the Federal Amendment," says Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, "and are sure that his advice will carry a great deal of weight with Senator Baird. No man in the state is in closer touch with popular sentiment than is the Governor, and what he says is so is more than likely to be so! We, ourselves, had suspected that popular sentiment was on our side for some time, and have been convinced of it since we started last month a drive to enroll 200,000 suffragists. The names are coming in by thousands. A small committee in Montclair, working for a few hours each day for a week, enrolled 1,725 women. The President of the Equal Suffrage League of the Oranges, Mrs. F. H. Colvin, holds the record so far for individual accomplishment. Working one hour a day for five days, she interviewed 135 women, and enrolled 125 of them. This work is being pushed vigorously in every county. Each city has been given its quota of names to be secured and there is no doubt that within the next three or four months more than one-quarter of all the women of the State will be enrolled as suffragists."

Indiana

ANOTHER step toward the ratification by Indiana of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, when it shall have passed the Senate, has been taken by the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana. Two suffrage schools will be held this summer, where public speaking, history of suffrage, organization and other phases of suffrage propaganda will be taught. The courses will be short, and not extend over ten days.

Twelve applications for admission to the schools were made at the March board meeting of the Franchise League in Indianapolis, some of them coming from women who are speaking for the State and County Councils of Defense, and desire training in patriotic speaking. There will be a patriotic department for the instruction of speaking on subjects of general patriotic interest, as well as departments for instruction in suffrage history and organization.

Indiana and Purdue Universities have offered the use of their buildings for these schools, and an invitation also has come from Merom, Indiana, that one of the schools shall be held there. The classes will be conducted by trained Indiana women and by competent instructors from the National American Woman Suffrage Association. A part of the course will be the putting into practice of the theory taught, as it will include speaking at nearby towns and holding countryside meetings.

Wisconsin

IF the Wisconsin women had the vote they would use it to give loyal support and assistance to the Government in its conduct of the war, is the conclusion drawn by the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association from the long list of loyalty resolutions passed by the women's organizations of that state. These organizations are outside the societies formed to promote patriotic work.

The Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, with about 100 local branches throughout the state, has not only endorsed the pledge of the Wisconsin Loyalty League, but has offered its services to the state and has carried out a program of war-service work with excellent results.

Alabama

MRS. SOLON JACOBS, of Birmingham, Alabama, has been appointed to represent that state on the Women's Advisory Committee of the National Democratic Committee, her appointment being made by E. D. Smith, national Democratic committeeman from Alabama.

In accepting her new duties Mrs. Jacobs stated she was thoroughly in accord with the President's adminstration and war program. She expressed herself as not only in favor of the Federal Suffrage Amendment but also of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

Nevada

MISS ANN MARTIN, of Nevada, has announced her candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed the late Senator Newlands. Miss Martin, who has the distinction of being the first woman to be a candidate for the upper house, is vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party. She is the daughter of the late William O'Hara Martin, for many years a senator in the Nevada legislature, and her brothers are now serving in the army.

Within a fortnight Miss Martin will start her campaign for the Senate. "If I win a place in our highest legislative body I will do all I can to guard and further the interest of women," said Miss Martin in outlining her platform. "I will try to make good my claims that women in government will benefit all groups of citizens, and I shall endeavor to voice and effectively realize the deep desire of women to give their best services toward the successful ending of the war, and the establishment of a final, just and liberal peace."

Pennsylvania

AMONG the delegates to the third annual county convention of the Woman Suffrage Party held at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was Mrs. W. H. Palmer, whose work in behalf of the boys in the Pennsylvania mines has been so far-reaching. Mrs. Palmer is the founder of the Boys' Industrial Association in Wilkes-Barre, which was the first effort at giving the "breaker boys" some advantages of education, recreation and manual training. The association in Wilkes-Barre is the parent of the various other associations which spread in all directions and from coast to coast. Through the efforts of this delightful lady, who has reached her eightieth birthday, many of the boys and men in the mines have developed into fine professional men and college graduates. Before the school laws protected the young boys of the mines Mrs. Palmer worked untiringly to protect their interests and welfare. Mrs. Palmer contributed a poem to the program at the convention, from which the following is quoted:

To-day I stand on a table-land, I gaze adown the years,
I see the coming woman, and for her I have no fears.
Had she been Adam's helpmate, we'd change the written page,
She's make a different history for this enlightened age.

Our modern Eve would never leave her rose-encircled bower
With Satan in possession—not she; she knows her power.
Her home at stake, she'd catch that snake, and push him through the gate.
And for Divine permission she'd neither ask nor wait.

If Adam proved a slacker, she'd tell him to go to—
I rather think she'd like to show the world what she could do.
I cannot blame her much for that; can you, or you, or you?

Selling Tickets in New York for the Military-Naval Meet for the Benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

The Best Investment

By Jane Thomson

EVERY woman who has ever had funds to invest, knows that there are waiting as many people as she has dollars, to tell her the best investment. During this period through which we are now passing, where there are so many things for women to do, not to speak of all there is to learn, there is one safe rule to follow, "if you have money to invest—buy Liberty Bonds and if you haven't, then save something from your salary or income with which you can buy Liberty Bonds."

Nearly a million and a half men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five have left the positions they filled in civil life to perform some sort of military duty. None of these men is mental or physical defective, all of them are sound and the positions they have left all rank high in economic value. What does this mean, as far as the women of the country are concerned? It means that many of these positions will be filled by women. Some of them will be taken by older men—the positions vacated by the older men will then be left vacant.

IN England and France, so many women became money earners at the beginning of the war that many of them indulged in unheard-of extravagances because for the first time in their lives they had larger sums of money under their control than they previously knew existed. It was a natural thing to happen when women had been used to being controlled by the men of their families and to have what small sums they ever saw doled out to them by the man of the family. In this country, there should be no such hysteria because the women of this country have known a personal freedom that was unheard of anywhere else. The women of the family have been the buyers. Eighty-five per cent of the buying of the country is done by the women, so that they are already trained to a certain responsibility. But the increasing demand for competent trained women is going to place funds in the hands of women who have not had the opportunity to learn how to handle them.

THE financial education of women has never been carried out to any great extent. Many of them hate to go to a man and let him know how ignorant they are when it comes to a question of investment. Some one comes along with a stock or a bond paying a fabulous rate of interest—the salesman is able to convince the woman that she is being let in on the ground floor for a good thing (and she has no way of knowing that it is only a good thing for the other fellow)—she gets her 10 per cent once—maybe twice—and that's the end of her hard-earned money. When I was selling bonds, I found great difficulty in convincing women that it was better to get 4 or 4½ per cent every six months with the certainty that your capital would be returned, than it was to get 8 or 10 per cent for a while and never see your capital again.

The solution of the question lies at present in Government Bonds. It is a patriotic thing for the woman with money to invest it in Liberty Bonds. It is the safe thing for her own protection, not only against the invasion of the enemy, but also because she need not worry about her interest or principal when she buys the bonds of the United States Government.

THERE is probably no one in the country who can see and read who hasn't had the importance of buying Liberty Bonds brought to her attention. The purchase of bonds is by most people considered a measure of patriotism and it is largely upon this basis that most of the sales have been made.

There are two ways by which the government raises money for specific purposes. Billions of dollars are required to meet the need of the present emergency, such vast sums as few of us can comprehend. Either we must lend the money to our government or pay it in taxes. The Congress of the United States has decided that a part of the needed funds shall be raised by each method. The first means that in return for the money lent, a bond is given as a receipt and interest is paid to the holder of the bond. Should it be necessary to have the money before the bond is due, the holder may sell it. This may mean a slight loss, but no loss is incurred if the holder of a bond keeps it until maturity. In the case of tax receipts, it's a different story. You pay taxes and the receipt bears no interest, neither can it be sold for any part of its face value. Therefore, it is worth while to comment upon the fact that Liberty Bonds have an advantage over taxes for those with funds to invest.

AMONG the many things which women are going to have to learn now that the responsibilities of citizenship have fallen upon them, is the complete and entire scheme of business organization, including economic factors which tend to make the values of investments go up and down and which are necessary to know in order to select from all stocks and bonds offered to the public those best adapted to the particular needs of those with money.

The rate of interest may not be so high, but that is made up for in safety. The conditions that bring down the market price of Liberty Bonds one or two points have a greater depreciating effect upon other securities. Should the credit of the United States be wiped out,

(Continued on page 317)

THE EARLIEST VOTER IN NEW YORK CITY

A Red Letter Day

THE first important woman-voting day on the Eastern coast took place on March 5, 1918, when New York women and Vermont women went in numbers to the polls. To be exact, New York women to the number of 31,958 voted in four sections of Greater New York while tax-paying women of Vermont voted in town meetings all over the state.

New York's vote took on a national importance from the two facts that women's use of the vote in a large Eastern city was put to its first test and that upon the results of election hung party supremacy in the Congress of the United States. For the women of New York city voted for four Congressmen. They voted in three of the city's boroughs, Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, and represented all the kinds of women there are in the most cosmopolitan city in the world. The silk-stocking district, the baby-carriage district, the negro district, the upper East Side and the water front, near Brooklyn Bridge, were all tested out at the polls. The results were so complete a refutation of "all the fears of all the years" of anti-suffragedom that the New York *Times* has had a bad spell of aphasia ever since.

Speaker Champ Clark had called on Governor Whitman of New York to hasten this by-election of congressmen to fill four congressional vacancies. What sharpened interest in this election to the point of intensity was the fact that the Republicans had 212 members to the Democrats' 211 in the House, a Republican majority of one, with a Democratic speaker. Upon the New York elections hung the question of supremacy. By the election of four Democrats on March 6, majority was restored to the President's party.

Getting Out the Vote

MISS MARY GARRETT HAY, city chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Manhattan Borough chairman, were on their rounds all day with almost uncanny pre-consciousness of difficulties. Every one of the 35,195 women who had registered on the 22d and 23d of February was reminded by a postcard not to fail to be at the polls on Tuesday, March 5. When Mrs. Tiffany found that 24,000 postcards reminding registrants to be sure to go to the polls were held up in Harlem and the Bronx because of confusion about the new postal rates within the city limits, she went in person to start them on their way. When Miss Hay found that women were hesitating about entering the polling places, she got out an "Attention to the Timid" circular in which she reminded every woman voter who had registered for the special election that she owed it "to her conscience and her Government to go to the polls and vote.

"If you are too busy," admonished Miss Hay, "go anyhow.

The Women

Editorial

"Let it be duly recorded a[s] women in New York voted fo[r] 90 per cent of their registered [v]ote entire vote cast. Woman Su[f]point back with pride to its firs[t] ning, strong, dignified and de[c]ning World.

"A 90 per cent poll of the re[g]good record, Senator Wadsworth

"Did you see mother lay he[r] to elect four Democrats to [C]Mail.

"No more will you hear [h]sisted that he would give wo[n]but that he knew from his po[s]want it."—New York Journal

"The women of Vermont [h]with their first general ventur[e] frage."—Burlington Free Press

The Woma[n] Electio[n]

March [5]

With apologies to

Revised [b]

THE proudest now is
The polls at last a
Today, of all the weary
Of noble rank is she!
Today alike are great and
The nameless and the
Their palace is the peo[p]le
The ballot-box, their th[e]

Who serves today upon t[he]
Beside the served shall
Alike the brown and wri[n]
The gloved and dainty
The rich is level with th[e]
The weak is strong to
The sleekest broadcloth
Than homespun frock

Today let pomp and va[in]
Her stubborn right to
And set a woman's w[ill]
Against a pedant's pri[de]
Today, shall even wo[man]
The strength of gold a[nd]
The wide world has not
The power in her [hand]

While there's a grief to
A balance to maintain
With world conditions in
Which must be solved
While there's a right
A wrong to sweep [a]way
Then up, and on with [the]
O, woman, vote today!

en Who Did

l Comment

remembered that the first time Congressmen they polled above d strength and nearly one-half the uffrage in New York can always rs use of the franchise as a begin- dedly patriotic."—New York Eve-

egistered woman's vote is a mighty oth."—Evening Mail.

e apron aside and run to the polls Congress?"—New York Evening

from the person who loudly in- en the ballot if they wanted it, sonal experience that they didn't

ave every reason to be satisfied in exercising the right of suf-

an-Voter on ion Day

5, 1918.

to J. G. Whittier.

by S. I.

is but her peer,
ast are free;
ry year,
e!
and small,
the known;
ple's hall,
ir throne.

the list,
all stand:
rinkled fist,
ty hand.
the poor,
today;
doth counts no more
th of gray.

an pretense,
ride,
mmon sense
ride,
an try
and land;
ot wealth to buy
ht hand.

seek redress.

in a mess,
d again—
to need your vote,
way,
at and coat,
day!

"If you are sick, go.

"If you are afraid, go just the same.

"No matter where the polling places may be—in a millinery store or a barber shop—the polls are for you just as much as for your husband or father or brother. March in and do your duty.

"You will be treated with respect. There is nothing to be afraid of and everything to be proud of in the process of casting a vote for the good of your country."

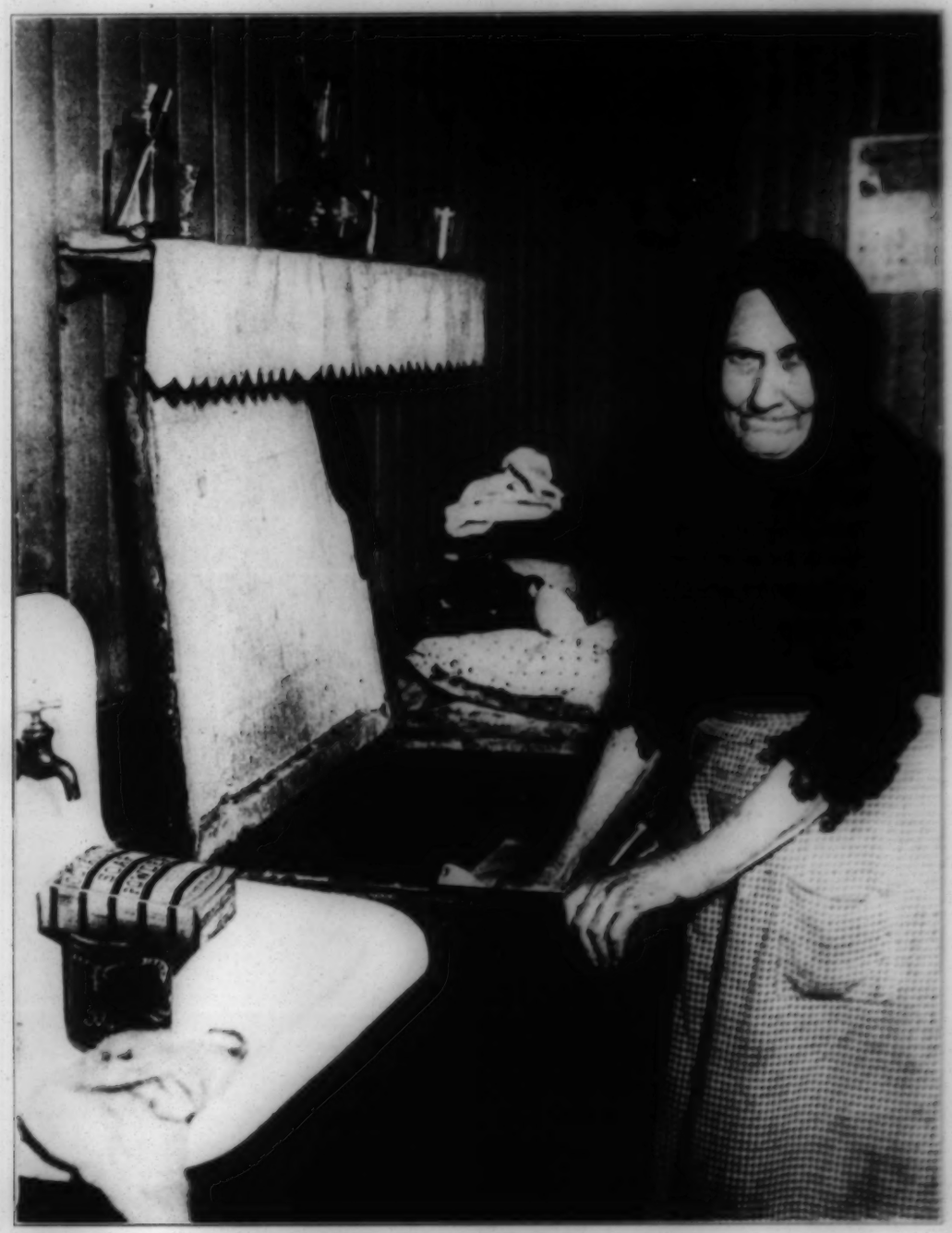
They Voted

THAT Miss Hay was satisfied with the work of her cohorts was evidenced by her official statement to the newspapers at the end of the day:

"The women voters of New York City who took part in the congressional elections have fully justified the bestowal upon them of the franchise by the state of New York. They voted in large numbers, 90 per cent of those who registered going to the polls and casting their ballots. They voted in a direct, business-like way that won praise from the men inspectors. They voted intelligently, taking the trouble beforehand to possess themselves of enlightening information about the candidates for office. As voters casting their first votes, I am proud to say that they left little to be desired as to the way they assumed their political obligations.

"The City Suffrage Party is much pleased with the way the women came out to vote and with the treatment accorded them. We wish to thank the political parties for appointing women watchers at the polls, and the Boards

(*Continued on page 316*)



THE OLDEST VOTER IN NEW YORK CITY, MRS. SALLY GOLD

Where Is Catherine Breshkovsky?

SO many inquiries have come to me as to the present whereabouts of Catherine Breshkovsky, and as to her attitude towards recent events, that I am going to answer through the *Woman Citizen*.

Madame Breshkovsky's American friends do not know her present whereabouts. Mail comes by way of Japan, and is very slow. The latest direct word from her is a post-card received a few weeks ago, from Moscow, dated October 12, 1917, and written in her "wagon," *i. e.*, her private railroad car. She says, in her quaint English:

"Again, en route, my beloved Alice! How much better it is than to sit in Petrograd, with many troubles and few *sane* people! My most agreeable company was Mr. Thompson and Mr. Robins (this means Col. William B. Thompson of the Red Cross and Raymond Robins), that had the patience to talk with me, taking part in my favorite plans and desires. I owe them many good hours, not only when seeing them, but afterwards when alone. I plunged in thoughts which made me rejoice to have such excellent friends for myself and for my beloved but young and badly elevated Russia. ("Badly elevated" here is doubtless equivalent to the French *mal elevée*.) I am so very glad that these two friends do not find our people as mad as one could view it. They know that our character is worthy of confidence, and in some time all will be changed to the best.

"Till now I was never free from much to do, and now it seems to be more necessary to give the rest of (my) forces to the welfare of all. I kiss your hands. Your quite well Catherine." Madame Breshkovsky has been a leader of that party among the Russian Socialists who believed it to be vitally important to prevent a German victory. On May 25, 1915, she wrote:

"From patriotism, as well as from indignation against the ferocity of the Germans, I am hoping for the victory of the Allies. And then the whole world would be gainers by getting back to a state of peace, and being able to continue its work of culture. Our great country needs it badly."

ON her way back from Siberia, when she was acclaimed by the soldiers, she urged them to fight bravely. At the great gathering held to welcome her on her arrival in Petrograd, she preached the importance of harmony. She said:

"If we seek to overcome such a bitter foe of Russia as Wilhelm, can we not overcome our little differences? . . . If we do not overcome the foe, it will bring our country to grief; he, our bloody foe, will come and will dictate to us his laws. I am sure no one wants that. We do not desire any annexations, we have no wish to ruin others, but to allow yourselves to be trampled upon, to lose your self-respect, that would be unworthy of great Russia!"

On June 13, 1917, she wrote:

"Young people without education and knowledge imagine that the war must be abandoned, since the people were not asked to begin it. Some ignorant and some bad individuals have inspired and enforced these ideas among the recruits. . . . We must teach the people the causes of the present war, and set before them the consequences that must follow if the Russians do not behave properly toward their Allies.

"Thanks to Providence, our peasants, fathers and husbands are reasonable enough to wait, and to maintain order in their villages. But the young workers and young soldiers are too inexperienced and ignorant to be mindful and patient. They imagine that all the old wrongs can be undone in some days, and therefore they demand new conditions of life and welfare that cannot be created in a few months, and with a war on our shoulders."

AS I understand it, this was, in a nutshell, the issue between the Bolsheviki, or "Maximalists," who wanted to put the whole of the most extreme Socialist program into operation immediately, and the Socialist Revolutionary party, most of whom held with Madame Breshkovsky that this could not be done in war time without plunging Russia into civil strife, and thus opening the country to the invader.

Mme. Breshkovsky was a strong supporter of Kerensky. She believes Lenine to be a German emissary. In an article written in August and published in *The Outlook* of November 21, 1917, she wrote that Russia was overrun with German agents, and added:

"The people are so little cultured that they do not understand enough what disaster it would be for us to have the Germans as a strong and militarist neighbor: what disaster it would be to lose the friendship of all civilized nations. They are so ignorant that they do not know the position of Russia among other countries and international interests. That is our mischief.

"What is wonderful is that our peasants understand better than the workmen, and much better than the young soldiers, the seriousness of the position and the necessity to continue the war."

Mr. Sachs, of the Russian Information Bureau in New York, who is not a Socialist, but a Liberal of Prof. Miliukof's type, said in a public address recently that in Russia every workingman is a Socialist, and also every peasant, and that the peasants make up 140,000,000 of Russia's 170,000,000 population.

IT was therefore a foregone conclusion that the new régime would be a Socialist régime. The only question was whether the more practical or the less practical Socialists would have the upper hand. Mme. Breshkovsky travelled indefatigably over Russia, urging the election to the National Constituent Assembly of candidates belonging to the Socialist Revolutionary party. This party, which she had taken a leading part in organizing eighteen years ago, is especially strong among the peasants. The Constituent Assembly was elected by universal suffrage, and it contained a large majority of Socialist Revolutionists. Finding themselves outnumbered, the Bolsheviki forcibly dispersed the Assembly, and seized the government by a *coup de main*.

In December, a press cablegram reported that a former secretary of Mme. Breshkovsky's accused her of using in opposition to the Bolsheviki the $50,000 given her for educational purposes by the American Red Cross, through Raymond Robins. Another press dispatch soon after reported Mme. Breshkovsky as replying that she had used the money for educational purposes only; that the Americans had always been the best friends of the Russian revolution; that she had been glad to accept their help, and should be glad to continue to receive it. Not long after, another cablegram reported that the Bolsheviki had put her in prison. This is disputed; and so many wild reports come from Russia that it is hard to know what to believe.

Two Russian Congresses have lately been held in New York, one by sympathizers with the Bolsheviki, the other by sympathizers with the Socialist Revolutionary party and the other revolutionary factions. The latter Congress passed a resolution protesting against the imprisonment of Mme. Breshkovsky and other old revolutionists, and demanding their release.

MISS LILLIAN D. WALD informs me that friends of Mme. Breshkovsky say she is in hiding, but has not been arrested. On the other hand, Count Tolstoy tells Mrs. Joseph Fels that both Mme. Breshkovsky and Peter Kropotkin have been imprisoned. We shall have to await more definite news.

Some opponents of the Federal Amendment are laying Russia's misfortunes, not to anti-suffrage Germany, but to the existence of equal suffrage in Russia. Speaking for myself alone, I should say a distinct point in favor of woman suffrage is scored by the fact that Russia's most famous woman revolutionist has shown better sense than a good many of the men.

A. S. B.

Picketing Lawful

PICKETING of the White House, as practiced by the National Woman's Party last summer, is not in itself unlawful, according to a decision handed down by Justice Van Orsdel of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, March 4. The verdict of not guilty of any offense has been rendered in the case of the pickets convicted in the police court on August 24 of unlawfully picketing the White House.

The eight pickets will press their suits for damages, amounting to $400,000, which were instituted against District Commissioners, the superintendent of the District jail, and W. H. Whittaker, superintendent of the workhouse at Occoquan at the time the pickets served their sentence.

Women as Engineers

ENGINEERING has so far been the profession in which women have made least headway. But since the war they have gone ahead abroad, replacing men in this as well as the humbler pursuits; even in Italy, where two women recently won degrees as civil engineers in the Technical Institute at Rome.

The equal suffrage state of Kansas is preparing for a war shortage of engineers in the United States, and has enrolled no less than 150 women in the electrical engineering courses offered by the State Agricultural College.

A Cincinnati "Research Magnificent"

AN OUTSTANDING feature of the social unit plan now being worked out in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Phillips, is its utilization of the socializing instincts of women. As an ideal of human interrelations this unit plan might have jumped out of the brain of Plato or of Robert Owen. But its adaptations of previous dreams of social perfection to present century efficiency is what catches the socially conscious person of to-day who has become restive about theories which do not function.

There are two counts on which the enlightened suffragist is going to take new heart of grace from the Phillips's social unit: its utilization of woman force and its enlightened democratization of Government. For no one knows better than the working suffragist that the democracy she demands must be a very enlightened and a highly trained democracy if it is worth the race she has run for it. It is this sort of democracy which the newly enfranchised women of New York state are holding their solidarity to gain.

FOR the construction of such a democracy Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has made some clear cut definitions about what the ballot means to women.

"We want to purify politics," Mrs. Catt has said, "not by inaugurating a cut-and-dried legislative program or by sending suffrage leaders to high political positions, but by instilling in the average voter, especially in the average woman, the highest possible sense of political responsibility. We shall not aim to influence a single woman's vote. But we shall aim to make the vote of every woman the clearest and most conscientious expression of her own convictions that it can possibly be.

"We want every woman to look upon the ballot as a holy thing, a right, a duty and a responsibility. We want her to understand how harmful it is to her and to society when such a sacred privilege is bartered away or prostituted to any ignoble end."

This is possibly another way of coming to the conclusion reached by Mr. H. G. Wells in Benham's "Research Magnificent," the story of the man who followed the adventures of an idea. He had "an incurable persuasion that he had to live life nobly and thoroughly" and for want of a better name, he called this living "the aristocratic life." Nobility meant to him a certain splendor of individual existence, until he came to see that "one cannot be noble, so to speak, *in vacuo*," and set himself to discover a Noble Society.

THERE are many Benhams, and perhaps the Phillipses are of that company. What Benham found, after barking his shins on many experiments, was that "there are kings and tyrannies and imperialisms, simply because of the unkingliness of men" and that the nobility he sought is a spirit, "an Invisible King, who will one day take the sceptre and rule the world." Then said Benham, "This is the real root of aristocracy," believing he had found his ideal at last.

But when Benham told this to a young American whose adventure in life was for a real root of democracy, the American answered: "I have never heard the underlying spirit of democracy, the real true Thing in democracy, so thoroughly expressed."

MRS. WILBUR PHILLIPS

MR. WILBUR PHILLIPS

The best of human thinking worked into every-day Utopias builds ideals like Benham's. But the Phillips's Utopia is a working model of such a democracy in action as Mrs. Catt has outlined. Its two fundamental features are geographical and occupational representation. That is, popular representation both of human units and of human interests. Every plan for political representation hitherto has been based upon geography and arithmetic only. So many people, collected at random with disassorted interests are represented in bi-cameral assemblies, by one man in each who may or may not have specific knowledge of the affairs of any one group. No political system has yet been devised by which physicians are elected to represent health interests, or teachers educational interests or mothers and housewives for the needs of the home. How lumbering has been the political machine without this specialized representation, Mr. Phillips explains:

"IF a democracy is to function efficiently it must know definitely what its needs are. It is as foolish to go ahead and formulate laws without knowing exactly what needs these laws aim to satisfy as it would be for an engineer to build a bridge without knowing the exact strain to which it is to be subjected. Yet this is exactly what we, as Americans, are doing every day of our lives, and it explains the mass of half-baked, ill-conceived legislation which is forced upon us. The Unit plan proposes, in addition to geographical or population representation, representation on a group basis. The theory behind this part of the plan is that each group in the community, whether of doctors, lawyers, ministers, plumbers, or masons, is a mind of the public in its own particular field. When a man is sick he turns to a doctor and not to a railroad conductor. So, when a community wishes to build a hospital, it turns to the medical profession."

Then Mrs. Phillips explains the plan, and to hear her is to get at the palpitating fact of social idealism. As she talks her face, with its delicate, seashell coloring, grows lustrous with hope for human betterment. The National Social Unit Organization is an entity. It is nation-wide. It came to birth in its corporate form in 1917 at the home of Mrs. Willard Straight in New York city. Its membership includes Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Gifford Pinchot, the Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minnesota; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Herbert Croly, Professor Felix Frankfurther and others. It is without dues and the unit is proud of what it calls its "thinking membership." The national head of its Citizen's Council is Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany of New York city, who is also Manhattan Borough chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party.

THE Social Unit idea is now in action in the Mohawk-Brighton district of Cincinnati, Ohio, a section where 15,000 people live. The plan is in no sense a philanthropy; it is a scheme of city government and of social progress. Cincinnati, out of sixteen competing cities, was chosen for demonstration for several reasons. It has already well-developed habits of socialization, the University of Cincinnati being supported out of municipal funds, with its hospital system worked out municipally—the best example of such a hospital plan in the country, according to a Johns Hopkins survey. Fifty years ago Cincinnati started a municipally owned and run steam railway which is bringing in $50,000 a year. The city also has a federated budget system in which twenty agencies co-operate.

(*Continued on page 315*)

Correspondence

Get This? Socks!

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

ALLOW me to take issue with Amie Bigony Stewart on the knitting question. If men do not knit it is not because they cannot, but because they will not. I began to learn two months ago, and now I can knit faster than my wife can, and have knit more socks (Get that? Socks!) in that time than she has, because I have more leisure. I work eight hours and quit, but she works as long as there is work to do, and then knits.

It is an age-long custom for men to think that they are privileged to be idle except when they are earning money, and it is the principal evidence of the subjection of women that they are expected to occupy their leisure with a useful occupation. Men who love their country and who believe in sex equality should be ashamed to be idle when this leisure occupation is of the greatest practical use to the nation.

Hand-knit socks are much better for cold weather and rough work than the machine-knit kind, and all the socks that can be knit by hand this year will not be too many for next winter. Incidentally, the same avocation followed by both sexes will promote sociability, in the largest groups and the smallest, particularly the smallest. Stir the men up.

Jersey City, N. J. Archibald Craig.

Wash Tub and Pedestal

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I AM a Virginian and have always been proud of the fact, but I must say I feel ashamed when only one of our Congressmen voted favorably on the Suffrage Amendment. This vaunted Southern chivalry is a back number, so far as women are concerned, and it is time the Southern men were realizing that fact. In the first place they are so inconsistent in their attitude towards women as to be utterly ridiculous in the estimation of reasonable people. They think it is all right and entirely within a "woman's sphere" to stand over a wash tub or cook stove all day and do any other menial task that ministers to men's comfort or pleasure; but when it comes to her having a voice in the making of the laws to which she is subject they tenderly place her on this figurative pedestal and say she is too pure and refined to cast a vote.

The days of such maudlin sentiment are past and gone, thank God, and it no longer has a feather's weight with intelligent women.

Gala, Va. Ella P. Lester.

Vice Crusade

YOU see it mentioned in the papers often that the soldier in the military camps should be protected from the dissolute and diseased girls or women who infest these districts, but never a word do we see about any protection of these hapless women who are outraged, brutalized and despoiled by our "worse than barbarous civilization."

Will intelligence never learn that vice is an effect of economic causes that can never be eradicated by prosecution, persecution or limitation? These broken hearted, calloused, neglected, delicate-fibered, abused and diseased women need our mercy, helpful consideration and protection as much as any man can, and until we know the causes of their misfortunes and remove them we are wasting our time in considering them at all.

True it may be ameliorated for a time by restrictions, but until causes are considered and removed it will break out again as bad as ever. If you, reader, were deficient in any thing would you prefer scientific treatment and kind consideration to persecution? It would be more reasonable and humane.

A pamphlet written by Mrs. Kate Richard O'Hare, 703 Pontiac Building, St. Louis, Mo., price twenty-five cents, I think, on The White Slave Traffic, is a splendid treatise dealing with the *causes* of this trouble that should be abolished. If you desire to be just, better get this pamphlet and read it before casting another stone at our unfortunate Magdalenes "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh."

It is enough to make any one heart sick to see the broken and bruised in spirit and flesh, those who need kind, scientific consideration, mistreated, persecuted, prosecuted and driven "from pillar to post."

Greed and want of information crucified Christ and the Satanic causes still use the same methods.

Columbus, Texas. J. B. Gay.

Tradition's Hoodoo

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

AM of the opinion that tradition of all kinds has hoodooed women.

Surely a world war need not hamper our vis from accepting the fact that we have 334 million acres just in the U. S. *more* than the population of the whole world. If the race is short on anything it would seem to be common sense—and if we need wheat, let the race plant wheat. Women will not be out of their element when they convince men that the out-of-door life for both is more acceptable to their "vision" than war.

A. B. Ford.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Erasmus Wasn't

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

On page 299 of the *Woman Citizen* (of March 9, 1918) you speak of Erasmus as "the first woman suffragist." You seem to have overlooked so minor a figure in the history of thought as Plato! Now that you have succeeded in getting the vote in New York state, you might well take time to glance into The Republic—the greatest work ever written on politics.

Sterling P. Lamprecht.

Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Sumner Couldn't

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I note under "Wheeling Into Line" in your Jan. 26 h number, that you quote from London, O., *Enterprise:* "Charles Sumner, who strongly objected to the introduction of the word male into the XIV amendment, declared: 'Undoubtedly women have a constitutional right to vote' and he urged the women to bring suit against the introduction of the word male into the Constitution." Now, Charles Sumner wrote the XIV amendment, and in writing to Susan B. Anthony in regard to it, he told her he had used nineteen pages of foolscap in trying to compose that amendment and leave out the word male, but had not succeeded. Miss Anthony states this in Life of Susan B. Anthony. You might mention this in your next issue.

Laura Hurd Baily.

Dunlap, Iowa.

Woman's Plattsburg

"THE College Women's Plattsburg" is the name given by press and public to the Training Camp for Nurses which Vassar college will establish this summer. The camp will be open from June 24th to September 13th and will be under the auspices of the National Council of Defense and the Red Cross. The course is open to college graduates only and is designed to fit the young women to enter directly upon advanced hospital work looking to their R. N. degree. This relieves the hospitals of the burden of preparatory instruction and permits the students to cover much ground in the three months of the summer which might otherwise be lost to the service. Vassar College has arranged with a number of hospitals to admit the pupils at the close of the summer course and all the pupils will pledge themselves to go into hospital service upon the completion of the course. The fees for the summer course, covering all expenses, will be $95.

"Vassar Camp is the first scientific attempt to fit educated women as quickly as possible to officer the nursing profession," says the Barnard Bulletin. "The Plattsburg system has officered our army in time to meet the emergency without lowering the standards. The Vassar idea is the equivalent in the nursing profession."

The faculty for the Vassar course includes the leading medical and nursing authorities in the country and presents a list of names such as no one training school or hospital can put forward. The Dean of the camp is Herbert E. Mills, professor of economics at Vassar.

The trustees of Vassar have not only turned over the use of the buildings, the infirmary, the laboratories and general equipment, but have made ample provision for the physical comfort and recreation of the students. The college farm will supply fresh fruits and vegetables, the athletic fields and tennis courts will be open to camp workers under the supervision of an experienced director and entertainments will be given in the college theater.

More than 300 women of New York and an equal number from other parts of the country have already applied for admission to the nurses' training camp, according to President MacCracken of Vassar, who was quoted recently as saying that 35,000 trained nurses will be drawn from the 90,000 in the United States by the first of January and that to fill this big gap in the ranks the college women must prepare themselves for the administrative and executive positions made vacant in the nursing profession by the present abnormal demands.

ANNUAL WEEK OF SPRING SALES

In Every Department

Regardless of the fact that prices are steadily advancing on all merchandise, we are adhering to our established custom, and for this annual event are offering, in every department, high-grade merchandise at prices

DECIDEDLY LOWER THAN USUAL

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

A "Research Magnificent"

(Continued from page 313)

INCIDENTALLY it shows how this idea of getting down to basic human needs as a factor in governmental representation gets hold of women, when one adds that Miss Hicks, a branch librarian in the Mohawk-Brighton district, took the lead in asking for the Social Unit experiment in her section of the city.

The 15,000 people now working out the unit plan live in thirty-one contiguous blocks. They are mainly working folk and represent easily a cross section of city life. They are Americans, but with a mixture of American-born Germans, Rumanians, Italians, and Bohemians. The experiment will extend over a period of three years, at an expenditure of $45,000 a year.

Its democratic features consist of a dual representative government for the district. Each block averaging 500 people, elects a block worker who represents her territory. It is *her* territory in this particular instance, as all of the block representatives happen to be women. The initial social work undertaken by the Cincinnati district is the care of babies, and women representatives were the natural choice of the sections represented. In each instance the worker is a resident of the block and it is her business to make herself personally acquainted with the conditions of every family.

IN ORDER to make this acquaintance with the neighborhood complete and natural instead of forced and superficial, no active social work was undertaken by the Unit for six months. In December, 1917, baby-work and pre-natal care began. A complete birth registration has been achieved—a rarer task than the uninitiated may think, and it was found that 25 per cent of the babies of the district were being brought to the clinics for investigation, with 70 per cent under nursing supervision. This is good, but the Phillipses have a 100 per cent conscience and their object is to have all the babies in their 31 blocks under supervision.

In order that block workers shall not scamp their work because of their own necessitous home conditions they are paid 50 cents an hour for visiting. The visitor is thus able to devote her time to her work. Living under identical conditions with her constituents she knows what real grievances need to be redressed.

This much for the Block Council, the House of Representatives—of women only.

THE other house of the governing body is made up of both men and women and represents the occupational interests of the district. Out of 38 doctors a Council of Nine is chosen which is democratically represented by one Commissioner, on the Committee of Executives, who is paid on a professional basis for the time he gives to the work. The nurses, the teachers, the social workers, the business men and trades unions are all equally represented. They have their councils from which they send one member to the Central Committee. The block workers have elected Miss Hicks as their member; the schools have sent a school principal. By this system each individual is represented twice. He is represented as a dweller in a certain locality and he is represented as a worker.

But one hears the person who always wants a mathematical demonstration saying, "If this is not a philanthropy, of what use is it? Why take time to demonstrate a democratic theorem?"

IT is a laboratory method of analyzing a community social mind in which each group shares. It confines the experiment to an area and a population so small that individuals can find expression in it. It is the first real effort to work out such a complete democracy. It can confine losses and mistakes to a small scale.

"At the end," says Mr. Phillips, "you have a practicable working scheme for democracy applicable to a much larger basis. By establishing a close, sympathetic contact with each man, woman and child in these small areas, it is expected that their representatives will know to what extent each essential need is not being satisfied, exactly how many men are unemployed, how many houses are in poor sanitary condition, how many school children are underfed, how many babies die.

"The social unit plan may be likened to the human body. When one's stomach lacks food, this fact is immediately conveyed to the brain by a set of nerves and the whole body gets busy satisfying hunger. Our body politic has no nervous system and it will never be self conscious without one.

"The crux of our experiment lies, of course, in the attempt to bind the groups and the people together in such a way that the people can tell their groups of workers what they need and the groups can help the people to get it."

A Red Letter Day

(*Continued from page* 311)

of Elections for the dignified and cordial way in which they met the new voters. I am sure that everywhere the women who voted feel that they have been welcomed into politics most courteously by their voting brothers.

Approximately two women voted to every three men, although four men were registered for every one woman.

TO put it more accurately, almost no men registered for this election. They did not need to, their registration from the last general election carrying over for this special election. Therefore, out of 131,000 women estimated by the New York press as eligible to vote in these special elections, 31,958 not only went to the polls and voted on March 5, but took the double trouble to register on February 22 and 23. Out of 136,866 men, most of whom did not need to make a special effort to register this spring, only 45,134 or 33.7 per cent bothered themselves over the question of who should represent them in Congress at this time of national stress.

As an additional handicap, some women had registered in good faith who were unaware of the fact that, if they were married to unnaturalized men they could not vote, even if their forefathers had settled the island of Manhattan and their ancestors had lived there ever since.

MANY of the women had been well-drilled in their suffrage educational schools, and took to voting as a duck takes to water. The very few newspapers still going about with a microscope to "get something on" the suffragists had to give it up. "As a rule women went about their politics in a workmanlike, almost professional manner," said the surprised *Times*. "It was an event out of the ordinary if a woman made a mistake in folding her ballot."

The staggering problem of who's to take care of the baby while mother goes to vote, was solved with the same brisk efficiency it is solved every day when mother goes to market and carries home her own purchases—at the Government's request. "Many of the polling places could be located at a distance by the squadron of baby buggies drawn up on the sidewalk. Often parties came to the polls, and pooled their children under the care of one of their number while the others went to vote." Something brand new in the collective political consciousness was worked out in Montague Street, Brooklyn, where children are numerous. A group of women spent the entire day doing nothing but watch the babies of women who voted.

A story is told of the chairman of the Borough of Manhattan, Mrs. Tiffany, who "kept store" on Lexington Avenue, while the proprietress cast her ballot. It was a candy store and its owner, Mrs. Hoffman, was sitting behind the counter with an anxious face when the Borough Chairman chanced in on her rounds of the city. Mrs. Hoffman said her husband was on jury duty and she was tied to her counter. The clock hands were at five minutes to five and no relief was in sight. At four minutes to five Mrs. Tiffany was the official guardian of "all-day-suckers" and Mrs. Hoffman was disappearing inside the polling booth. In her interval as candy saleslady Mrs. Tiffany is reported as selling:

"One lolly pop,
"Six jelly beans,
"One stick of taffy."

Every district was proud of its elderly women voters. Women of sixty-eight, seventy, eighty, went out to cast their first ballots. But all glory paled before that of 102-year-old Mrs. Sally Gold, who finished her own housework before she went to the polls. Her only regret was she could not cast a vote for President Wilson, whom she greatly admires and to whom she recently wrote a letter of commendation for his humane policies in the world war. Mrs. Gold was born in Austria. Russian soldiers overran the section in which she lived at the time Gen. Louis Kossuth fought for the independence of Hungary.

There were numerous applicants for position of first voter as well as oldest voter. Mrs. Jerome Donovan, wife of the successful candidate in the Washington Heights District, seems to have qualified as first voter in her own district, but the camera men united in giving first place to Mrs. C. W. Rogers.

ANTHING that could never have been staged ahead of time was the completeness of the women's vindication. It was not at all spectacular; it was quiet, complete, orderly, like the march past of well-drilled regulars. After the day was over, there was not a single enemy position which had not been taken, in the course of the day.

The idea that women will not vote when they can was swept down and out.

There was a woman candidate, Mrs. Mamie Colvin, Prohibitionist, around whom they might have rallied in sex solidarity. They did nothing of the sort.

"The idea that women would vote as women, and not as Republicans, Democrats and Socialists receives no encouragement from this election," the *Times* acknowledged next day. This result is highly complimentary to the intelligence and good citizenship of the women voters."

Even the supremacy of the Democrats is no indication of a party sweep. There is evidence that the loyalty issue for a united war-Congress was a potent factor in deciding many votes. As one woman voter, ordinarily Republican, put it, "I know that Mr. Bolles (Republican) will support the President, when the roll call is taken on a bill, but Mr. Donovan (Democrat) will support him as soon as the bill is introduced."

Thus the final test of the woman voter—the test of her loyalty to war measures, was also passed on March 5, and New York women have made a pluperfect record.

THERE were equally good results in the Vermont municipal elections. In many cities the percentage of enrolled women voters was remarkably high. In Burlington between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the enrolled women went to the polls.

Vermont has 246 towns and cities and in 235 communities a vote against the licensed sale of liquors was reported. Dry victories in St. Albans and Burlington were accorded to the women's vote. The big poll in Vermont as in New York was due to the educational efforts of suffrage associations.

OUT OF DATE

Contributions Received February 1st to 28th Inclusive

Reported by EMMA W. ROGERS,
Treasurer, N. A. W. S. A.

ANNUAL PLEDGES—1918

Carrie C. Catt	$300.00	
Woman Suffrage Society County of Philadelphia	81.25	
Mary and Nannie Lee	100.00	
Illinois Equal Suffrage Association	375.00	
Mrs. Rupert Hughes	10.00	
Mrs. Nathan P. Avery	35.00	
Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick	10.00	
Dr. Mary D. Hussey	10.00	
Katharine Ludington	10.00	
Adella Potter	100.00	
Mrs. Frederick Edey	50.00	
Mrs. Cyrus Field	20.00	
Leonora C. Scott	50.00	
Mrs. D. O. Ives	25.00	
Friends Eq. Rights Association	50.00	
Mrs. Frank Holyoke	10.00	
Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee	62.50	
Miss Mary Llonberger	50.00	
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	125.00	
Missouri Equal Suffrage Association	58.00	
Vermont Equal Suffrage Association	25.00	
Chicago Equal Suffrage Association	312.50	
Woman Suffrage League of Maryland	150.00	
Ladies of the Modern Maccabees	100.00	
Mrs. Frederick Carlisle	25.00	
Mrs. Glendower Evans	100.00	
Mrs. H. C. Sumney	50.00	
Mrs. Henry H. Townshend	10.00	
Florida Equal Suffrage Association	50.00	
Mrs. James Morrisson	50.00	
Miss Anna Wambaugh	5.00	
Mrs. Elizabeth Walker	10.00	
Mrs. Horace Hill	50.00	
Mrs. Joseph Fels	1,000.00	
Mrs. Howard Richardson	25.00	
Mrs. Earl Wilson	10.00	
		$3,714.25

GENERAL DONATIONS

J. W. B. Moran	$25.00	
Mrs. Raymond Robins	200.00	
Miss Sarah Kinsey	10.00	
Mrs. Georgie E. Keck	20.00	
Mrs. Mary H. Loines	25.00	
Carrie C. Catt	173.94	
Miss Mary K. Gibson	200.00	
Catharine Waugh McCulloch	25.00	
		678.94

DUES

Iowa Equal Suffrage Association	$150.00	
North Dakota Votes for Women League	37.50	
New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association	100.00	
Equal Suffrage League of Virginia	250.00	
Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association	150.00	
		687.50
Total		$5,080.69

The Book Stall

Young France and New America

FRESHNESS and youth and an almost pathetic friendship mark the pages of Pierre de Lanux's *Young France and New America*. M. de Lanux is spokesman for L'Union Sacree, that new Franco-American brotherhood which is now the dream of young and ardent souls of both nations. This dream is now visualized in the magazine, New France, published for the first time in August, 1917, by Denys Amiel, Swinburne Hale and Deems Taylor. These young young souls have found out that the two nations have common ideals of liberty. French youths in the trenches have been reading Walt Whitman. The most modern of French and of Belgian poets derive from Whitman. All of the likenesses between the two republics have become arresting. By means of a sacred union of purpose youths of France and America believe that together they can build up a new civilization.

Youth is fighting the world's great battle, and youth is going to create a better world. It is pre-eminently the day of the Young. But it is not the day of young manhood only; it is manhood plus womanhood which will achieve salvation. M. de Lanux checks his flight into the vision of the twin future which is to be born of the union of great national ideals long enough to tell a breathless story of the contribution of women to the needs of France. Quoting from Le Travail Invincible of Pierre Hamp—one of the foremost writers on labor of Young France—this author shows the enormous debt the war owes to the skill of its women. "Woman has not suddenly become courageous with the war," says Hamp. "She merely continues to be so. It was formerly thought that woman's care could not be trusted when very exact measurements had to be made, but the eyes of an embroiderer are sharper than those of a man, and machines for making light artillery presented very few difficulties to her. In a shop where 844 women are employed, only three defective adjustments out of 80,000 fuses were noted by the inspectors and, after examination, only one fuse was discarded. This war has revealed the great adaptability of women to manual labor. She succeeds in all trades, both in the hardest and in the most delicate. Out of 4,473 women workers brought together in a shell factory in Lyons, . . . only five per cent. had had any previous experience with some minor form of metal work. In a few months, thanks to cleverly devised machinery, they have developed a strong and efficient working body. They have replaced 44.9 per cent. of the men in a total of 9,985 employes." *Young France and New America*. Pierre de Lanux. Macmillan & Co., New York. $1.25.

New Basis for Social Progress

THE unit idea is the next educational as well as social and political move. It is set forth rather ponderously by William C. White and Louis J. Heath in *A New Basis for Social Progress* (Houghton Mifflin and Co., New York, $1.25).

Just why these authors should have involved the scheme in intricacies of speech is not clear, since, stripped of professional verbiage, it is the most simple and logical plan imaginable.

Women especially do not need to be reminded of the grinning farce of splendidly isolated institutions of learning to which they are not admitted, nor to the contrast of inadequately equipped and overcrowded centers where they are free to go.

By a process called, obscurely, "an analysis of ultimates," the authors of the present volume would find the ultimate educational aims of a given community and adapt to these ultimates the educational equipment of the community. They would correlate all agencies within certain geographical limits using the university as a center. This they maintain should be done upon a municipal rather than a federal foundation, every city having a certain cohesive ideal which differentiates it from every other city. Making the municipality self-conscious of its own needs and ultimates would be, in fact, an objective in itself as well as a factor for gaining results.

Departmentalization of courses of study instead of the present grading, a greater attention to vocational training and an elastic system by which individuality may be developed are among the expected results of this new basis for social progress.

French-English Manual

IN many particulars, Mme. E. E. Pattou's *French-English Manual* (Dodd, Mead & Co., Illustrated, $1.50) is the best of its kind. There is not a waste paragraph in the book. It is made for the convenience of physicians, nurses, ambulance drivers, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and civilian workers, and it adheres to its program.

Having been prepared at the special request of a unit on the point of sailing for France, it concentrates on the needs of such groups. Its pronunciation helps are simple and easily understood. Its preliminary definitions are lucid. The manual gets down to work on its first page and gives at once words and phrases needed by doctors and nurses on their arrival in France. It gives the French words for calling an ambulance for first aid, for writing out a registration card. Then it takes up operating room conversations, a visit from a head-surgeon, the names of surgical dressings, useful phrases for the wards, the dietitians, the convalescents. It even gives technical terms for taking temperatures. The same method is applied to the needs of workers in civilian relief. Model blanks for registration to be filled in by the succored are given in French and English.

Madame Pattou, who is the author of "*Causeries en France*," is well fitted for the preparation of these practical manuals. She is an American to whom France is as familiar as the United States. Her own vital interest in the French front has sharpened her text-book conversations so that they become little word pictures of actual conditions in hospital and ambulance. One is surprised that so much live literary expression can be conveyed through so meager a medium as that of dry technical phrases.

The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

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The Best Investment

(*Continued from page 309*)

nothing in this country would be of value to the possessor. No stock or bond of any company would be worth anything. Not only are the bonds of the government the best investment for a woman, but they are the insurance for the protection of the nation and in that the burden borne by women can measure up in part to the standard of the soldier who is willing to give his all for his country.

Where Is Your State?

LAST week we made a promise. On another part of this page you will find its fulfillment.

To be quite frank we don't at all enjoy this process of weighing and measuring. Nor do we feel that figures at this early stage adequately represent the work that is being done. It takes time to appoint fifty to one hundred local chairmen, and still more time to get them all supplied with material and arguments and information *and* enthusiasm, which is the most essential of all supplies.

So when you look for your state and find her way down at the end of the list, don't conclude that she is permanently handicapped in the race for the premium. She may be laying a groundwork of organization that will bring in a tremendous crop of subscribers before the end of the year.

Think of the men of genius who took a long time to get started! Their boyhoods were far from brilliant. We're not very strong on this sort of thing but we think that Mark Twain was one of them, and Oliver Goldsmith and Jean Jacques Rousseau. Perhaps, after all, Mississippi or Nebraska or Ohio will be giants of accomplishment by January, 1919. Perhaps Minnesota is just an infant prodigy blooming early in the game—though we refuse to believe anything so gloomy. We expect great things of Minnesota.

We can remember singing, back in our well-intentioned infancy, a jocular ditty that dealt with "little drops of water," likewise with "little grains of sand," which, given the patience of Job and the longevity of a California Sequoia, one might live to see combined into pleasant lands and oceans of might. But try as we may we cannot recollect that any mention was made of forest-fires, tornadoes, avalanches or landslides. Yet these all have their beginnings, we are told, in infinitesimal things—little dried twigs, little pockets of air, little rolling stones.

There is an element of speed in a tornado and an irresistableness about a landslide that have a fascination for every good American. That's why we're not at all contented to have our circulation amble along by the sand-grain and water-drop route. We want a regular whizz-bang landslide and we choose to consider that this first report represents the small beginnings of a great calamity.

A calamity of light let in upon darkness, of prejudice uprooted, of conservatism forever dislodged!

ALABAMA—The Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association has subscribed for one dozen copies of the magazine. These will be placed each week, in person, by Miss London, in Railroad and Department Store Waiting Rooms, Club Rooms and other public places.

In examining the following list of states it must be remembered that both Georgia and South Dakota have sent in a large number of gift subscriptions to state assemblymen and local editors, which has helped to swell their quota for the past weeks. Next month, or possibly before then, we shall republish this list with additions and corrections. Who will share first place with Georgia? Will Maryland and Michigan part company, or Alabama and Indiana?

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans.
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
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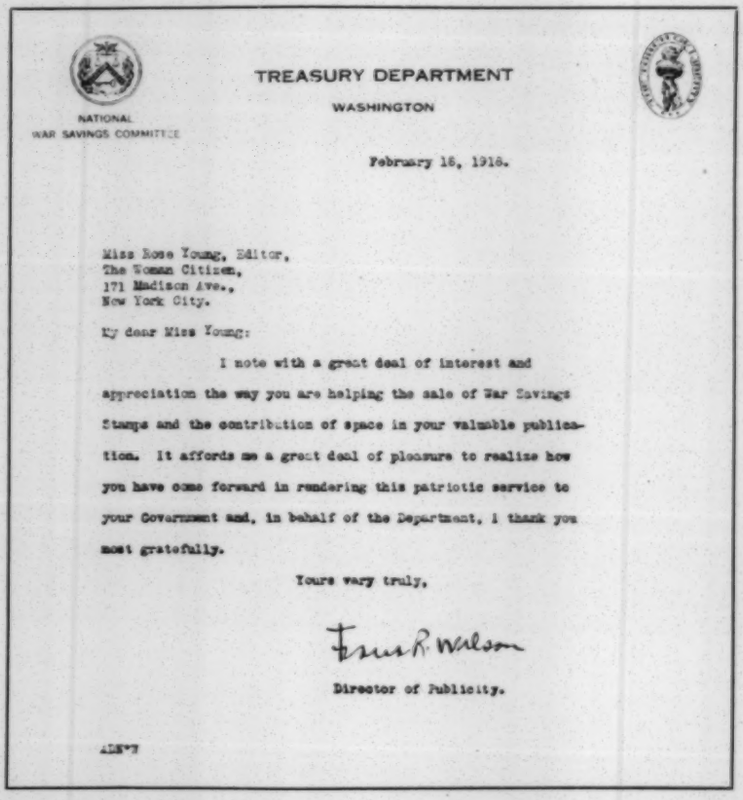
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee of Morgantown
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore of Galveston
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman of Columbia
Alabama: Miss Mary P. London of Birmingham
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Croan of Anderson



NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1918.

Miss Rose Young, Editor,
The Woman Citizen,
171 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Young:

I note with a great deal of interest and appreciation the way you are helping the sale of War Savings Stamps and the contribution of space in your valuable publication. It affords me a great deal of pleasure to realize how you have come forward in rendering this patriotic service to your Government and, in behalf of the Department, I thank you most gratefully.

Yours very truly,

Frank R. Wilson

Director of Publicity.

ALS-7

Relative Positions of State Leagues, March 1, in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Minnesota
4. Iowa
5. Wisconsin
6. New York
7. Virginia
8. Louisiana
9. Maryland and Michigan
10. New Jersey and New Hampshire
11. Pennsylvania
12. Alabama and Indiana
13. Massachusetts
14. Texas and Maine
15. Mississippi, Nebraska and Ohio

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Co-operating Subscribers who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

KATHARINE GAY,
National Circulation Chairman.

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Organdie Collars—In six McCutcheon models. Lace-trimmed and Embroidered, 50c. each.

Organdie Vestees—Plain-tucked or Hand-Embroidered and Lace-trimmed, 95c each.

Organdie Neckwear Set—Flat or rolling Collar with cuffs, Hand-Embroidered, Lace-trimmed, 95c set.

Special Organdie Guimpe (as illustrated)—Tucked front, Crochet buttons, high-neck, Dutch collar, Black ribbon bow, $3.50 each.

Fine Organdie Guimpe—Tucked front, with Lace-trimmed, Hand-Embroidered Tuxedo collar, $5.95 each.

Orders by mail given special attention.

James McCutcheon & Co., Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

"THE WOMEN DID IT"

—The Telegram

"Those who expected some flunk on the part of the women who yesterday voted have 'another guess coming' to them." *—The Herald*

"The way the women turned out to vote proves they really wanted the ballot, and the way they voted is a reassurance that they know how to use it." *—The Evening Sun*

WOMEN VOTERS IN GREATER NEW YORK

brought forth the above comments, and many more similar to them, from the press on the results of the Congressional election on the fifth of March.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

The Only Woman's National Political Weekly

publishes authoritative national suffrage news, helps on citizenship, the latest news about the Woman's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., reports from the Woman's Land Army of America, stories of women in industry, and discusses important political situations. Is there an intelligent woman who is not interested in every one of these subjects? For one dollar we will send 52 numbers of the Woman Citizen to any address in the United States. This year will be one of political importance to women. Let the Woman Citizen be your mentor.

Our Slogan for 1918

One Hundred Thousand New Subscribers